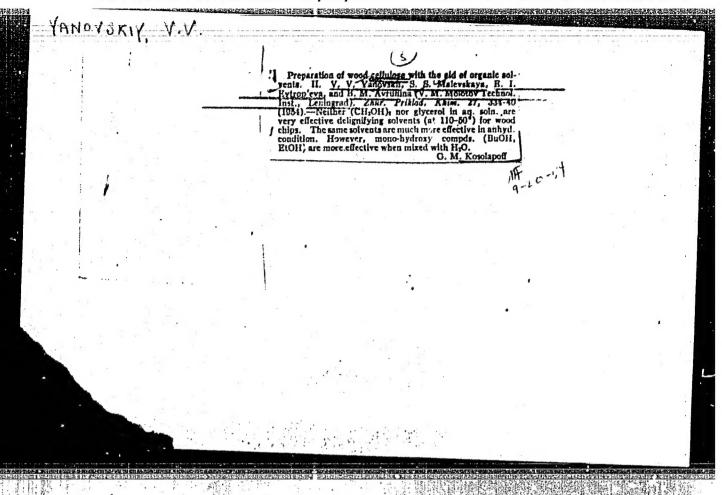
Removal of lignin from pine chips with butyl alcis difficult and causes destruction of the carbohydrates of the wood. Yield of cellulose is 27.9%. Quality is improved by bleaching the solns with Ca hypochloride. Mech stability of the for removal of lignin from wood of deciduous trees Best results obtained with ethyl glycol. 190745	USSR/Chemistry - Cellulose With the Aid of Organic Solvents, "V. V. Yanovskiy, S. S. Malevskaya, Chair of Org Chem, Leningrad Tech Inst imeni Molotov "Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 10, pp 1100-1108 on boiling sawdust from deciduous trees (aspen and birch) with ethylene glycol, the yield of cellulose is 54-57.6%, with sthyl glycol /ethylcellosolve?/ it is 41.8-42.4%. In boiling chips from deciduous trees with ethyl glycol, the yield is 32-57%, with ethyl alc 45.6-55.6%.
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TOMIRDIARO, S.V.; GOL'DTMAN, V.G., nauchnyy red.; SHILO, N.A., red.; KARTASHOV, I.P., red.; DIKOV, N.N., red.; DRABKIN, I.Ye., red.; ZIL'BERMINTS, A.V., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, A.A., red.; FIRSOV, L.V., red.; YANOVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Thermocalculations of foundations in the regions of permafrost.] Teplovye raschety osnovanii v raionakh vechnoi merzloty. Magadan, 1963. 104 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Severo-Vostochnyi kompleksnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, no.4) (MIRA 18:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8

MAZUROV, S.M.; POSVOL'SKIY, M.V.; YANDVSKIY, V.V.

Research in the field of obtaining new heavy liquids for analyzing spore-pollen, diatoms, and minerals. Razved.i okh.nedr 21 no.6: (MLRA 9:12) (Halides) (Mineralogy, Determinative) (Paleobotany)

GRANIK, Grigoriy Il'ich, kand. ekon. nauk; CHURASHOV, N.Ya., red.; YANOVSKIY, V.V., red.; YURCHENKO, L.I., red.; FEDOROVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Transportation in Magadan Province; present-day condition and development problems] Transport Magadanskoi oblasti; sovremennoe sostoianie i problemy razvitiia. Magadan, Magadanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 14:9) (Magadan Province—Transportation)

LOSKUTOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KHORDAS, Georgiy Saulovich. Prinimal uchastiye: LAZAREV, P.L., inzh., YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., nauchnyy red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Thermal calculations of ship systems] Teplovye raschety sudovykh sistem. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1958.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Ships--Heating and ventilation)

BOGDASHIN, A.S.; BOGORODSKIY, A.A.; VINGARDT, M.B.; GORBUNOV, V.I.;
GORBUNOV, V.R.; DUROV, V.K.; YERMAKOV, A.L.; IVANOV, A.A.;
KARAKOVA, M.I.; KOBILYAKOV, L.M.; KOZLOVSKIY, M.I.; MARAKHTANOV,
K.P.; MIRUMYAN, G.N.; NECHETOV, G.P.; NOVIKOV, A.G.; CL'KHOVSKIY,
K.I.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I.; POLAPANOV, A.V.; SKLYAREVSKAYA, Ye.Kh.;
SCLDATENKOV, S.I.; SOROKIN, Ye.M.; TRUSHINA, Z.V.; FEDOROV, P.F.;
FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; FROG, M.P.; SHAMAYEV, G.P.; YANOVSKIY, V.Ya.;
OREKHOV, A.D., spetsred.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn,red.

[Handbook on new agricultural machinery] Spravochnik po novoi tekhnike v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1959. 364 p. (HIRA 13:2) (Agricultural machinery)

GORBUNOV, V.I., inzh.; MIRUMYAN, G.N., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., inzh.; IVANOV, A.A., inzh.; YERMAKOV, A.L., inzh.; FEDOROV, P.F., inzh.; LARYUKHINA, G.G., inzh.; NECHETOV, G.P., inzh.; NOVIKOV, A.G., inzh.; DUROV, V.K., inzh.; BARSUKOV, A.F., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[New tractors and agricultural machines; test results of 1957] Novye traktory i sel'skokhoziaistvennye mashiny; rezul'taty ispytanii 1957 goda. Moskva, M-vo sel'.khoz.SSSR. No.3. 1959. 350 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Glavnoye upravleniye mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Agricultural machinery)

YANOVSKIY, V. Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical progress in shipbuilding for the fishing industry.
Sudostroenie 27 no.7:78 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Shipbuilding...Congresses)

(Fishing boat)

YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAVARIN, V.A., inzh.

The floating fish canning plant "Andrei Zak.srov."

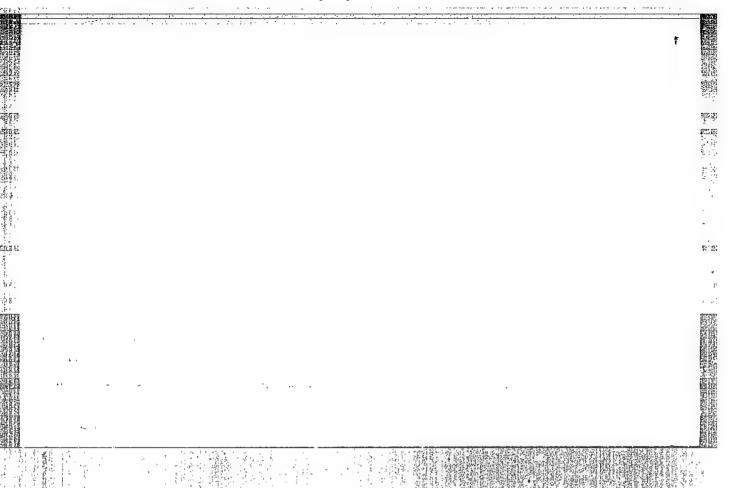
Sudostroenie 27 no.9:1-10 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Fish processing plants)

YANOVSKIY, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Passage of the floating fish canning plant "Andrei Zakharov" from Leningrad to Vladivostok. Sudostroenie 27 no.9:10-12 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Fish processing plants)



ACC NRI AP7000346

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0109/0110

INVENTOR: Yanovskiy, V. Ya.: Lysko, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transducer for measuring towing force during underwater rests. Class 42, No. 188718 [announced by the Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Test Equipment, Instruments, and Means for Measuring Mass (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut ispytatel'nykh machin, priborov i sredstv izmereniya mass)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 109-110

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration trasnducer, pressure transducer, test action

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a transducer for measuring towing force during underwater tests. The trasnducer consists of a housing containing an elastic element in the form of a closed stirrup with stems, an electric transformer, and a towing shackle connected articulately with a cylindrical pin. To eliminate the influence of hydrostatic pressure on measurements, the cylindrical pin connecting the movable stem of the elastic element and the towing shackle is brought out through side openings in the housing, sylphon seals are used to make the openings airtight. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[KT]
SUB CODE:20,13/4/SUBM DATE: 27May65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 531.781

KURBATOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; YANOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Borisovich; ZHEREBTSOV, I.P., red.

[Assemblies and components of magnetic tape recorders] Uzly i detali magnitofonov. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 103 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.568) (MIRA 18:3)

17(14) SOV/177-58-9-7/51 AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Ya.M., Colonel of the Medical Corps TITLE: The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of the Brain PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25-28 (USSR) ABSTRACT: This article deals with the dynamic changes of the functional state of the cortex with the aid of optical chronaximetry in brain concussions. According to K.M. Bykov, the method of adequate optical chronaxy is one of the precise methods of investigation and makes it possible to study, through an optical analyzer, the state of a person's optic centers and, according to these, to evaluate the excitability of the cortex. The adequate optical chronaxy is determined by an optical chronaximeter, designed by P.O. Makarov, and by the author. It has been equipped with some attachments which make it applicable in

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clinical practice. The method is described. After

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Card 1/3

The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of the Brain

a primary 30-minute adaption to dark and a following 10-minute standard adaption to light, a secondary adaption to dark is carried out for 40-45 minutes, in the course of which every 5 minutes the adequate optical rheobase (AOR) and the adequate optical chronaxy (AOKh) is determined. The author studied the excitability of the higher nervous centers in 26 patients (15 to 47 years of age) with concussion of the brain and came to the following conclusions. 1. For recognizing disturbances of the functional activity of the cortex in concussion of the brain, the method of adequate optical chronoaximetry can be used. 2. In patients with concussion of the brain, the adequate optical chronaxy and adequate optical rheobase is noticeably increased compared with healthy persons.

3. An intravenous novocaine injection is an effective means to help normalize the functional state of the cortex in concussion of the brain. 4. An intravenous

Card 2/3

1,94

The Use of the Method of Optical Chronaximetry in Concussion of

injection of sodium bromide (10% - 10 ml) also normalizes the excitability of the higher nervous centers, but the morbid phenomena are eliminated more slowly than in novocaine injection. There are three graphs.

Card 3/3

***************************************	Effect of surgery on the excitability of the visual analysor in patients with toxic goiter. Vent.LGU 14 no.3:146-150 (MIRA 12:5) (GOITER) (NECK-SURGERY) (VISION)			
	(GOTTER)	(IIIOE-DOMOBILE)	,	
		•		

KURBATOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; YANOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Borisovich; KOROL'KOV, V.G., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on magnetic tape recorders] Spravochnik po magnitofonam. Moskvn, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 60 p. (MIRA 16:6) (Magnetic recorders and recording-Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

TANOVSKIY, Ye.L.; DEOTIAREV, I.G.

[Paronychia and its complications; therapy and prophylaxis]

Panaritaii i ego oslozhneniia; lechenie i profilattika, Moskya,

Medgiz, 1953, 302 p.

(Skin-Diseases)

(Skin-Diseases)

YANOVSKIY, YE.V.

Loading and Unloading

Use of loading trucks at the plant "Red Star." Mekh.trud.rab., 6, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified

YANOVSKIY, Yu., inzh.

Conference of the ceramic industry workers of the Ukraine.
Stroi. mat. 4 no.1:13 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Kharkov--Ceramic industries)

L 3792-66 EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

UR/0374/65/000/004/0106/0116

678:534.641

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. G. (Hoscow); Vinogradov, G. V. (Hoscow)

scow)

TITLE: Dynamic properties of polymers in state of flow

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 4, 1965, 106-116

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic stress, rheologic property, solid viscosity, solid mechanical property, polymer, polyisobutylene polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: A frequency rheometer (based on a design described by E. R. Fitzgerald and I. D. Ferry, J. Colloid Sci., 1953, 8, 1) is used to study the dynamic properties of polymers. This frequency rheometer operates in 20 - 10⁴ cycle/sec frequency range and in -500° to +170°C temperature range and it can handle liquids (viscosity over 5·10² poise) as well as typical solids with a shear modulus of up to 10¹⁰ dynes/cm². Comparison of measurements of dynamic viscosity and apparent viscosity of polymers in state of flow indicates reliability of the dynamic measurements made on this frequency rheometer. For polyisobutylene, high- and low-density polyethylene, and polystyrene were determined: the dependence of modulus of elasticity upon acoustical frequency and of tangent of mechanical friction upon

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023211

reduced acoustical frequency. The elastic shear modulus for polymers in state of flow is of the order of 10^6-10^7 dynes/cm². For polymers in state of flow, the co-conditions is about *50%. It is concluded that spectra of relaxation time of dynamic properties measured on the frequency rheometer. Orig. art. has: 10

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: HT. CO

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 008

Pe

Card 2/2

MALKIN, A.Ya.; YANOVSKII, Yu.G.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.

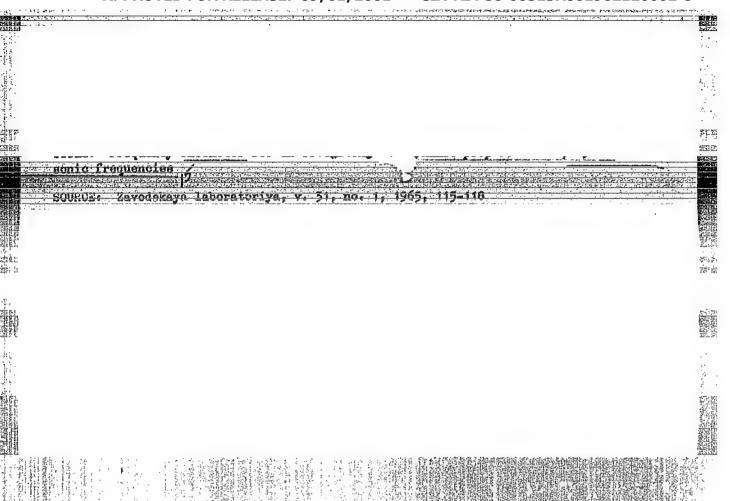
Universality of the temperature-invariant characteristics of the dynamic properties of linear polymers in the state of flow. Vysokom. sced. 7 no.7:1140-1146 Jl 465. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

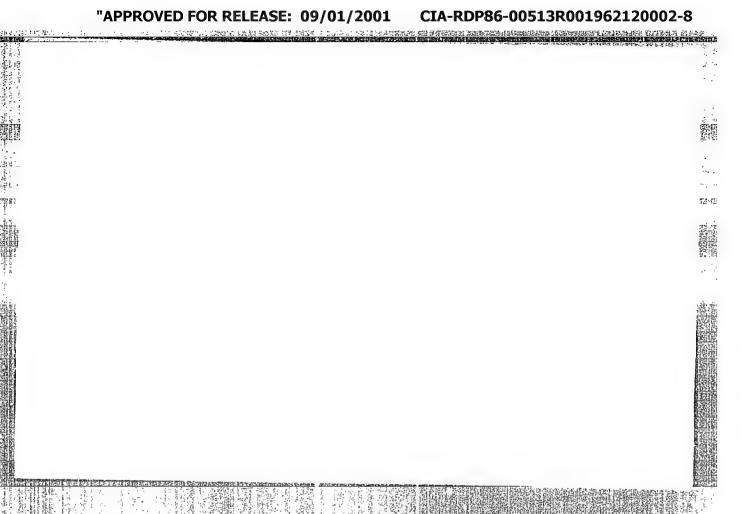
 YANOVSKIY, YU.G., VINOGRADOV, G.M., KRASHENNIKOV, S.K., SHIFMAN, V.S. DEMISHEV, G.K., ZELENGV, YU.V.

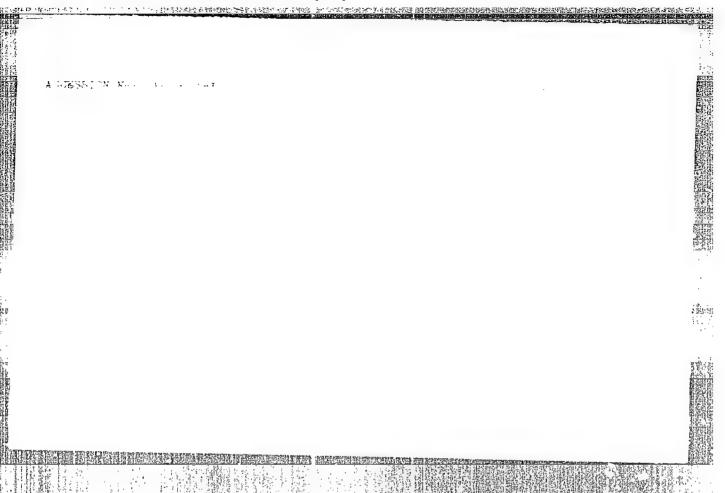
Apparatus for testing polymers with audio-frequencies.

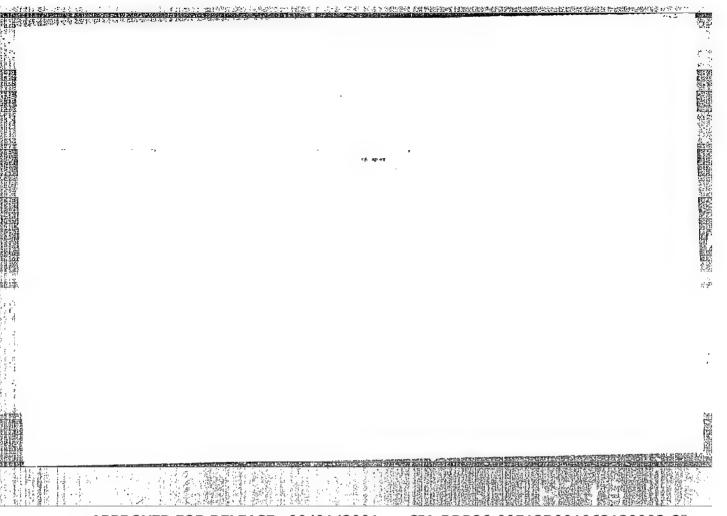
Report presented at the 13th Conference on High-molecular compounds, Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

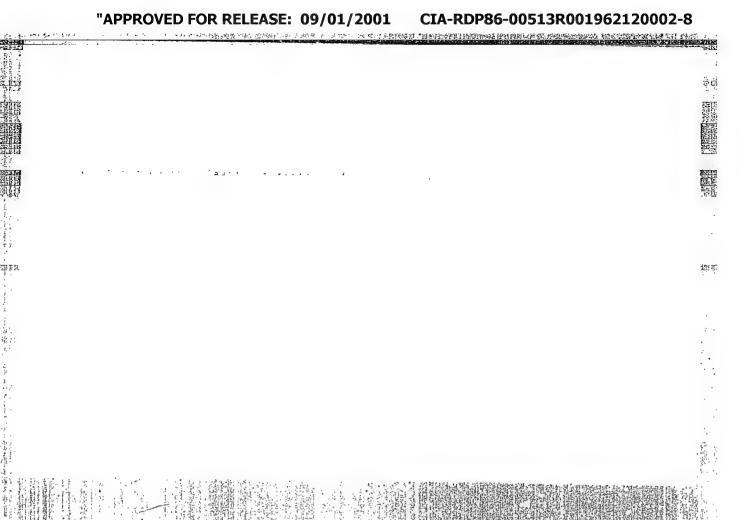


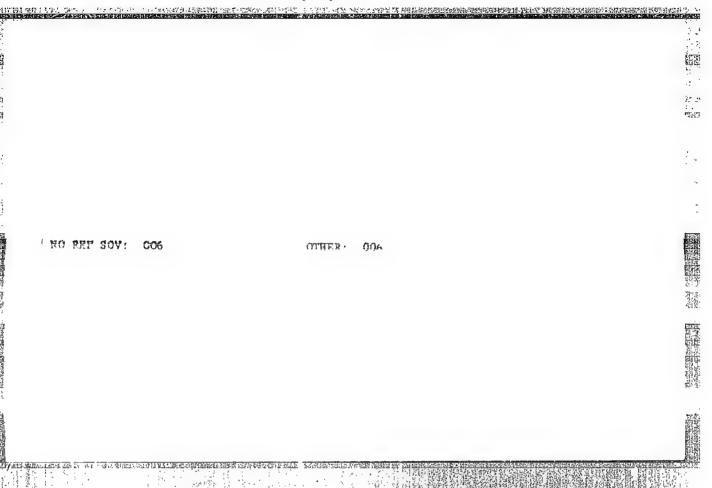












\$/072/61/000/012/003/003 B105/B110

AUTHOR:

Yanovskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE:

Organization of the production of highly stable electrofused

refractory products

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 12, 1961, 40-41

TEXT: A conference at which officials of the glass industry discussed development problems for producing new types of highly stable electrofused refractory materials for glass furnaces, was held in Saratov in October, 1961. Yu. S. Yanovskiy, Chief Technologist of the Laboratoriya ogneuporov Instituta stekla (Laboratory of Refractory Products of the Glass Institute) reported on technology and development prospects of manufacturing electrofused refractory "Bakor" products. The following reports are also mentioned: A. N. Oleynikova, Head of the eksperimental nyy tsekh Saratovskogo zavoda tekhnicheskogo stekla (Pilot Plant of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks) and L. L. Chernina, Engineer, reported on the experimental production of refractory "Bakor" products. O. G. Godina, scientific collaborator of the Saratovskiy filial Instituta stekla

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Organization of the production of ...

(Saratov Branch of the Glass Institute), reported on the use of "Bakor" products for glass melting tank furnaces. I. I. Ben', Head of the laboratoriya ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy Instituta stekla (Economic Research Laboratory of the Glass Institute) analyzed the technical and economic provisions for increasing the production of highly stable fused refractory materials for glass furnaces. M. I. Rogovoy, delegate of the kafedra tekhnologii teploizolyatsionnnykh materialov Moskovskogo inzhenernostroitel'nogo instituta imeni Kuybysheva (Department of Technology of Heat-insulation Materials of the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni Kuybyshev) reported on experiments with heat-insulation materials. The following delegates participated in the discussion: A. K. Dorofeyeva, delegate of Giredmet; V. K. Lukovnikov, Deputy Head of the upravleniye khimicheskoy i stekol noy promyshlennosti Vladimirskogo sovnarkhoza (Administration of the Chemical and Glass Industries of the Vladimir sovnarkhoz); M. V. Osipov, Chief Engineer for Planning of the leningradskiy institut Giprosteklo (Leningrad Giprosteklo Institute); M. S. Gal'perin, Chief Designer of the elektrotekhnicheskiy sektor Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov (Electrotechnical Department of the All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials; V. I. Shakhurin, Chief Specialist of the Gosplan SSSR Card 2/4

S/072/61/000/012/003/003 B105/B110

Organization of the production of ...

(Gosplan USSR); A. K. Sharmanov, Director of the Shcherbinskiy zavod plavlenykh ogneuporov (Shcherbinka Plant of Fused Refractory Products) which is now under construction; S. M. Brekhovskikh, Deputy Director for Scientific Problems of the Glass Institute; V. I. Orzhevskiy, Director of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks. The supply of the plants with highly stable refractory materials for glass furnaces was described as being unsatisfactory. The use of refractory "Bakor" products, developed by the Glass Institute, made it possible to increase the service life of glass furnaces from 11-15 months (for mullite) to 36-48 months and to raise the glass melting temperature from 1450-1470°C to 1550-1600°C. The content of pure zirconium dioxide in Bakor 33 is 33%, its volume weight, 3.75g/cm2 and its apparent porosity, 1-2%. "Bakor" goods are mass-produced only at the Yerevanskiy mullito-steklotarnyy zavod (Yerevan Mullite Glass Container Plant), which is, however, not in a position to supply the whole glass industry. The construction of the Shcherbinka Plant makes very slow progress, which retards the development of the glass industry. The Saratov Industrial Glassworks, in collaboration with the Glass Institute and its Saratov Branch, have built a pilot plant for the Card 3/4

 Organization of the production of ...

S/072/61/000/012/003/003 B105/B110

manufacture of "Bakor" products. In order to bridge the time until completion of the Shcherbinka Plant, the delegates decided to organize the manufacture of "Bakor" products in specialized plant sections of the Vladimirskiy sovnarkhoz (Vladimir sovnarkhoz), Bashkirskiy sovnarkhoz in the Ukraine, as well as on the construction site of the Shcherbinka Plant and in the new section of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks, which might be achieved in the first half of 1962. The output of each works the sovnarkhoz Armyanskoy SSR (sovnarkhoz of the Armyanskaya SSR) is to build a three-phase melting furnace at the Yerevan Mullite Glass Container Plant instead of the existing single-phase furnace, in order to the preparation of diatomite.

Card 4/4

 S/131/62/000/010/001/003 B101/B186

AUTHORS:

Galdina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S.

· TITLE:

Melting of zirconium-containing refractory materials in a

three-phase arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1962, 440 - 444

TEXT: To increase the melting capacity of the zirconium-containing refractory material Bakor-33, a three-phase arc furnace was used instead of the usual a-c furnaces at the pilot plant of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Plant of Technical Glass). A AC-0.5 (DS-0.5) tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Plant of Technical data for the steel furnace was converted for this purpose. Technical data for the furnace as rebuilt are: 3 transformers with a total output of 570 kva, secondary voltage 58 - 168.8 v and maximum amperage 3000 a; cubic capacity of the furnace 310 liters; volume of melt flowing out at maximum working inclination(30°) 190 liters; diameter of melting chamber 1230 mm; diameter of graphitized electrodes 150 mm; electrode spacing 500 mm; lift of electrodes 1000 mm; mean lifting velocity of electrodes 1.0 mm/min; maximum inclination of furnace 40°; tilting by 40° takes 40 - 45 sec;

Card 1/3

S/131/62/000/010/001/003 B101/B186

Melting of zirconium-containing...

melting time of a Bakor-33 charge 1.5 - 2.0 hrs; weight of furnace 11 tons. Bakor-33 was melted from industrial alumina, from zircon containing no iron, and from industrial $2r0_2$, with admixtures, at 1750 - 1800°C. Principal components of Bakor-33: 12.43% $5i0_2$, 33.25% $2r0_2$, 51.46% Al_2 03. Melting proceeded perfectly at a mains voltage of 178 v and a phase amperage of 1950 a, with the electrodes immersed 50 - 70 mm. The output was higher than from the a-c furnace. The 500-kg furnace delivered more than 300 kg of melt per hour. In the named plant, series production of refractory material from Bakor-33 was begun in 1962. An experimental batch from the three-phase furnace showed a lower carbon content than the product from the a-c furnace, with chemical composition and physical properties similar to those of the Corhart Zac product of the French firm named Electrorefracteur. Tests of the resistance of the products to molten glass (20-12 hrs holding time at 1490 - 1600°C) showed a loss of 0.31-0.60 mm/day at the level of the glass melt, and 0.10-0.28 mm/day

below that level. At the authors own institute, its Saratov branch, and the named plant work is proceeding with a view to further improvements such as an increase in density, better surface quality, and a more perfect

casting process. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. Card 2/3

Melting of zirconium-containing...

B/131/62/000/010/001/003
B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut stekla
(State Scientific Research Institute of Class)

5/072/62/000/004/002/002 B105/B101

AUTHORS:

Galdina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S., Kuznetsova, N. G.,

Babadzhanyan, M. A.

TTT LE:

Bakor-33, a new highly stable refractory obtained by

electric smelting for glass ash furnaces

14.19

Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1962, 15 - 18 PERIODICAL:

TEXT: Highly stable baddeleyite-corundium refractories were studied in the laboratoriya ogneuporov, Institut stekla (Laboratory for Refractories, Institute of Glass). Chemical composition, microstructure, volume and specific weights, apparent porosity, thermal expansion, deformation under load at high temperatures, and stability were determined and compared with those of standard window glass. In 1959 - 1960, Bakor-33 blocks of 600 · 400 · 250 and 600 · 300 · 250 mm were manufactured in the Yerevanskiy mullito-steklotarnyy zavod Armyanskogo sovnarkhoza (Yerevan Mullite-Glasstank-Works of the Armyanskiy sovnarkhoz). The manufacture of Bakor-33 glass blocks is being improved on in the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Works for Technical Glass). Laboratory tests revealed

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

Bakor-33, a new highly stable ...

S/072/62/000/004/002/002 B105/B101

that the use of Bakor-33 would: (1) increase the life of glass melting furnaces to 36 - 48 months (cf. with mullite 11 - 15 months and with Bakor-20, 20 - 25 months); (2) increase the melting temperature from 1450 - 1470°C to 1550 - 1600°C; (3) reduce the scrap quota. At the same time the glass quality is improved and the furnace capacity increased. In 1961, series production of Bakor-33 began in the Yerevan Mullite-Glasstank Works. The quality of Bakor-33 products would be improved by the use of 3-phase arc melting furnaces, better design and composition of the molds, establishment of a department for treating the diatomite, mechanization and automation of the production. The following data are given for Bakor-33: 13.28 - 15.75 % SiO₂; 0.16 - 1.06 % TiO₂; 27.53 - 32.6 % ZrO₂; 48.0 - 52.44 % Al₂O₃; 0.31 - 0.83 % Fe₂O₃; 0 - 0.60 % MgO; 1.40 - 1.77% CaO; 1.42-1.70% Na₂O+K₂O; 37.91-5.72% fluxes; specific gravity 3.74-3.89 g/qm³; corrosion rate (in the level of the fused glass) 0.24 - 0.35 mm per 24 hrs.

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., insh.; GANDEL'SMAN, V.B., inzh.

New SM-518 stonecutting machine. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.1:
24-26 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; ABRAMSON, N.B., inzh. Modernizing the SM-177A stonecutting machine. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 8:21-23 Ag '58. (MII (Stonecutting) (MIRA 11:8)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inch.

New designs of stone removing machines. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr.
3 no.11:31-33 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Quarries and quarrying-Equipment and supplies)

CHUDNOVSKIY, F.A., inzh.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.

Using hydraulic drives in stonecutting machines. Stroi.i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.5:23-26 My 59. (MIRA 12:7) (Stonecutting) (Oil-hydraulic machinery)

YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Organization of the production of highly stable electrosmelted refractories. Stek. i ker. 18 no.12:40-41 D '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Refractory materials) (Glass manufacture)

GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Fusion of zirconium bearing refractories in a three-phase electric arc furnace. Ogneupory 27 no.10:440-444 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.

(Refractory materials)

 GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Improving foundry molds for electrocast refractories. Ogneupory 28 no.2: 57 163: (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel*skiy institut stekla.
(Molding (Founding))

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

S/0081/64/000/003/M014/M014

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3M98

AUTHOR: Galdina, N. M.; Rublevskiy, Zh. P.; Shatova, N. P.; Yanovskiy, Yu. S.; Izosenkova, A. V.; Shchekotikhina, N. M.

TITLE: Improving the technology of production of electromolten, zirconium-containing, refractory materials for glass furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy* Gos. n.-I. In-ta stekla, no. 2 (119), 1963, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: glass manufacture, glass furnace construction, glass furnace material, refractory material, zirconium containing refractory material, arc furnace

ABSTRACT: In order to raise the output, improve the quality of the melt and effect a more economical utilization of heat in the process of melting high-stability refractory materials, a three-phase arc furnace has been installed in the testing facility of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov technical glass works). The electrical specifications of the furnace are given. Under the operating conditions indicated, the melt output of the 500 kg furnace is 300 kg/hr.

Bakor 33 was molten in the three-phase arc furnace and pieces were cast in the

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

form of 600 x 400 x 250 mm standard wall bars as well as draw plates and profile parts for burner ducts of glass furnaces (arch stones, "teeth" and "heels"). The average chemical composition and physical properties are given for bakor 33 glass bars whose characteristics are superior to those of bars made by the Yerevan works and not inferior to the best modern, foreign, fused refractory material, "Korkhart TsAK". Thus, in some tests, the glass strength of bakor 33 samples exceeded that of the "Korkhart TsAK" material and was higher than that of the bakor 33 and bakor 20 produced at the Yerevan works.

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YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Glass at the International Exhibition "Chemistry in Industry, Building, and Agriculture." Stek. i ker. 22 no.11:46-48 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 26130-66 EMP(e)/EMT(m) ACC NR AP6011682 SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/004/0046 AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, Yu. S. (Learned secretary of scientific council) ORG: none TITLE: Discussion at the Academy of Sciences USSR on scientific problems in the field of glass and ceramics SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1966, 46-47 TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, chemical conference, glass, inorganic material, ceramic material, protective coating, heat resistant glass, dielectric material ABSTRACT: The Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR on "Physicochemical aspects of preparation of new thermally stable inorganic materials" discussed the most important 1965 scientific research studies on glass; pyrocerams (sitalls), inorganic oxy- and non-oxygen compounds, and protective coatings. 16 The Council plans further theoretical studies and industrial application of completed research studies. N. N. Semenov, Chairman of the Council and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, emphasized the importance of development of the new materials and pointed out the shortcomings in the research on glass and sitalls with increased impact strength, on protective coatings Card 1/3

L 26130-66

ACC NR: AP6011682

with improved chemical and heat-resistance, on inorganic polymer materials etc. I. D. Tykachinskiy (State Scientific Research Institute of Glass) reviewed the most important research achievements in the chemistry and technology of glass and sitalls.

The composition, structure, and properties of sitalls, and crystallization of glass were studied at the State Institute of Glass, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS USSR, and other institutions. New glass-crystalline lithium gallosilicate materials with zero thermal expansion were prepared at the Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AS, USSR. Also, new, high temperature-resistant and dielectrically stable sitalls and new dielectric materials for high vacuum and high voltage applications were developed. Theoretical studies at the same institute resulted in the formulation of basic concepts for the syndesis of glass, in attribution of a two-phase structure to glass, and of a chemical nature of crystallization to fused quartz.

Glass with increased mechanical strength was obtained by thermophysical or chemical treatment or by ion exchange at the Ioffe Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR, and at the State Institute of Glass:

Card 2/3

Glass with increased mechanical strength, specially coated glass, other, newly developed glass products are not yet mass-produced. S. Berezhnoy, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of ences, associated with the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of fractories, presented the latest achievements in the field of inorganic recompounds. [ATD PRESS: 4225-F] GCODE: 11, 20 / SUHM DATE: none		nical strength, spec	and the same appropriate of the same and the same appropriate of the same and the s	,	0
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15(2)

AUTHORS: Yanpol'skaya, A. A., Koba, G. A.

SOV/131-59-3-5/18

TITLE:

Automatic Control of the Dosing of the Mass on the Press SM-143 (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye zasypki massy na presse SM-143)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 3, pp 115-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the press SM-143 the pressing effect is transformed by the press rods and the tensions forming in them are characteristic of this force. For measuring the tensions in the rods extensometers are used which are fastened to the opposed rod surfaces as can be seen from figure 1. The extensometers are connected by a non-equilibrium bridge which is fed by direct-current of constant voltage. The unbalance-voltage of the measuring bridge in its operation on an electron amplifier with a high input impedance can be computed from the formula $U = 1.25 \frac{1}{2} \Delta R$, where ΔR denotes the variation of the bridge resistance, I the current strength of the bridge supply and 1.25 a constant. Figure 2 shows the simplified scheme of the automation-dosing of the mass and detailed descriptions are given next. Figure 3 gives the press curves. The scheme of the measuring bridge

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is shown on figure 4 and the basic scheme of the relay connecting block on figure 5. An experimental device was tried on a press 34-143

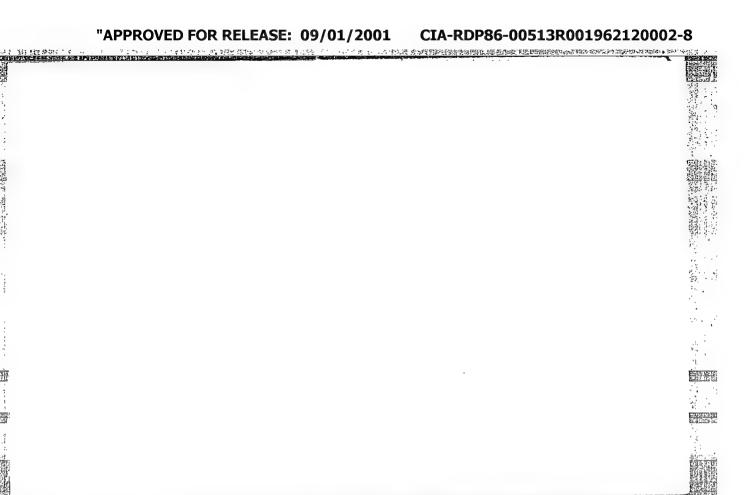
SOV/131-59-3-5/18

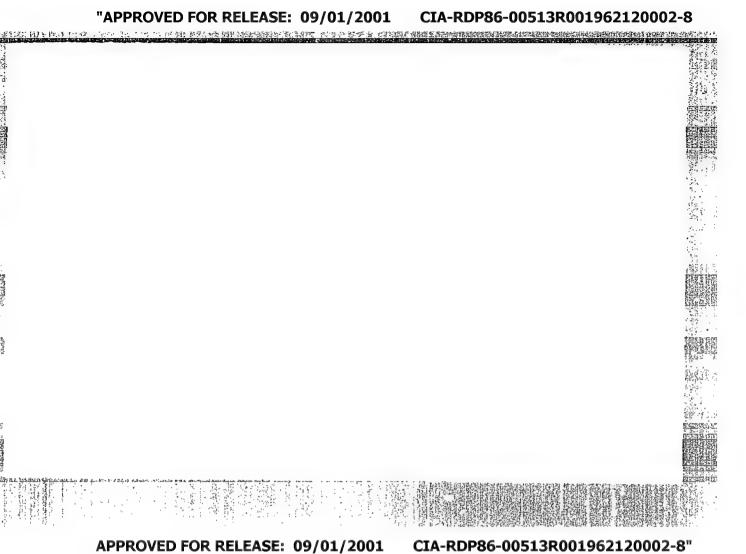
Automatic Control of the Dosing of the Mass on the Press SM-143

of the Borovichskiy kombinat (Borovichi Kombinat). The tensions in the press rods, the current strength of the press electromotor and of the signals of the output relay were oscillographically recorded (Figs 6,7, and 8). At the same time the pressed products were examined as to weight and strength. Figure 9 shows the measuring and weighing results of the unworked press material with hand and automatic control of the mass dosing. By the automatic control of the mass dosing the uniformity of the products is increased and the work of the pressmen rendered more easy.— There are 9 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories)

Card 2/2





USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereal Crops.

M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58541

Author

: Yanpol'skaya, G. A.

Inst Title

: Tadzhik Agricultural Institute ! New Promising Barley Varieties

Orig Pub

: Lyul. nauchno-tekhn. inform., Tadzh. in.-i. in-t zemled.,

1957, No 1, 13-15

Abstract

; The Donskoy and Urozhaynyy barley varieties grown at the Tadzhik selective station (summer crop, average ripeness) pass the winter well, when sowed in fall. Unlike local varieties their ears have greater endurance at the time of ripening. They resist well to smut. Their yielding capacity exceeds that of the local varieties by 2-3 owt/ha.

Card 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

Physics
"Application of reciprocity theorems to the absolute calibration of electroacoustic transformers," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 13 No. 6, 1949.

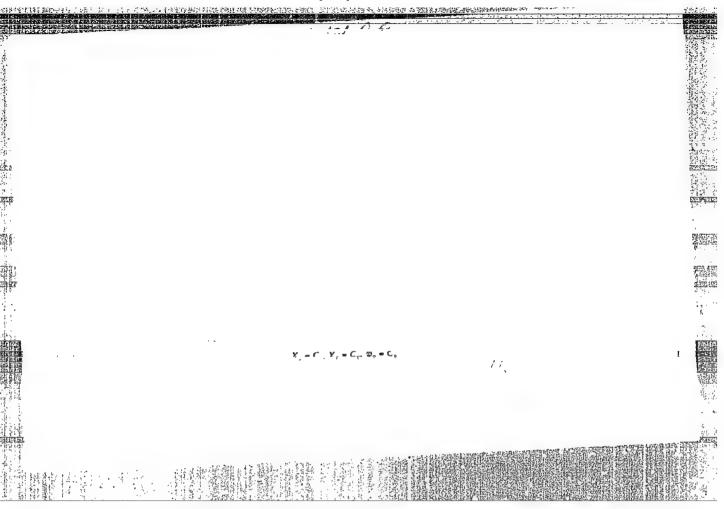
IOVE, V.K.; VANPOLISKIY, A.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, L.A., redaktor; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

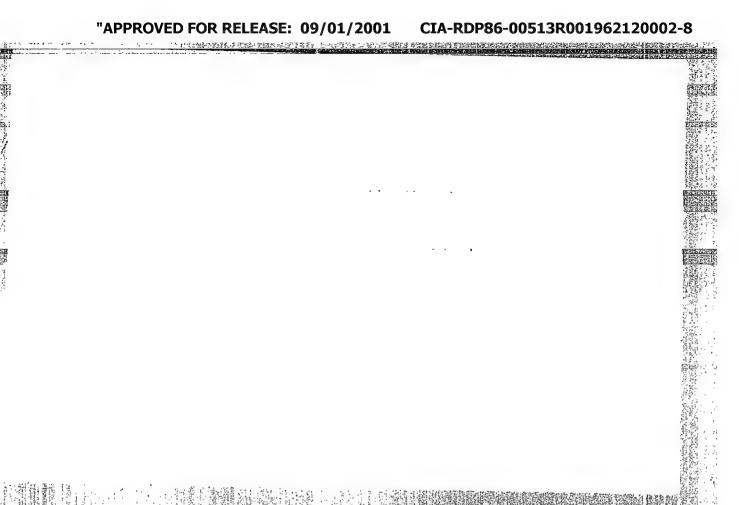
[Diagrams and tables for calculations in electroaccoustics] Easchetnye grafiki 1 tablitay po elektroakustike. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo., 1954. 522 p.

(Electroacoustics)

YAHPOL'SKIY,A.A.

Absolute calibration of electroacoustic converters in quasispherical fields using the reciprocity method. Trudy Kom. po akust. 8:21-45 '55. (Electroacoustics) (MLBA 8:8)





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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4357

Yanpol'skiy, Avraam Ruvimovich

- Giperbolicheskiye funktsii (Hyperbolic Functions) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1960. 195 p. (Series: Izbrannyye glavy vysshey matematiki dlya inzhenerov i studentov VTUZov) 17,000 copies printed.
- Ed.: F. L. Varpakhovskiy; Tech. Ed.: S. N. Akhlamov.
- PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for students, engineers, technicians, and other persons with a knowledge of the fundamentals of higher mathematics.
- COVERAGE: The book discusses the properties of hyperbolic and inverse hyperbolic functions and the relationships between them and other elementary functions. Applications of hyperbolic functions to the integration of functions and differential equations are presented. Some practical problems in the natural and technical sciences are included. Exercises accompany each chapter. The author thanks R. S. Guter. G. L.

Card 1/5

Hyperbolic Functions SOV/4357	
Lunts, R. Ya. Shostak, and F. L. Varpakhovskiy for thei assistance. There are 8 references, all Soviet.	.r
TABLE OF CONTENTS:	
Foreword	5
 Ch. I. Basic Concepts and Relationships Introduction. Determination of hyperbolic function Relationships between hyperbolic functions Inverse hyperbolic functions Exponential, trigonometric, and hyperbolic function of a complex argument. Euler's formulas Relationships between trigonometric and hyperbolic functions Relationships between logarithmic, inverse trigonometric, and inverse hyperbolic functions Hyperbolic amplitude (Gudermannian) Differentiation and integration of hyperbolic and inverse hyperbolic functions 	16 25 30

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YAKOVLEY, K.P.; LUNTS, G.L.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; BRONSHTEYN, I.N., red.; GUROV, K.P., red.; KUZHETSOVA, Ye.B., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Concise manual of physics and engineering] Kratkii fiziko-tekhnicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry. Vol.1. [Mathematics, physics] Matematika, fiziks. 1960. 446 p. (MIRA 13:5)

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(Physics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

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[Mathematical analysis; differentiation and integration] Matematicheskii analiz; differentsirovanie i integrirovanie. [By] I.G.Aramanovich i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 350 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mathematical analysis)
(Calculus, Differential) (Calculus, Integral)

 DANILOV, V.L.; IVANOVA, A.N.; ISAKOVA, Yd.K.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; SALEKHOV, G.S.; KHOVANSKIY, A.N.; TSLAF, L.Ya.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., dots.; LAPKO, A.F., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; functions, limits, series, continued fractions] Matematicheskii analiz; funktsii, predely, riady, tsepnye drobi. Moşkva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 439 p. (MIRA 14:8)

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(Mathematical analysis)

BARANENKOV, G.S.; DEMIDOVICH, B.P.; YKFIMENKO, V.A.; KOGAN, S.M.; LUNTS, G.L.; PORSHNEVA, Ye.F.; SYCHEVA, Ye.P.; FROLOV, S.V.; SHOSTAK, R.Ya.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; UGAROVA, N.A., red.; SMOLYANSKIY, M.L., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Problems and exercises in mathematical analysis for shools of higher education] Zadachi i uprachmeniia po matematicheskomu analizu dlia vtuzov. Izd.2., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fizikomatem. lit-ry, 1961. 472 p. (MIRA 14:8) (Mathematical analysis—Problems, exercises, etc.)

DITKIN, Vitaliy Arsen'yevich; PRUDNIKOV, Anatoliy Platonovich; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LAPKO, A.F., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[Integral transformations and operational calculus] Integral'nye preobrazovaniia i operatsionnoe ischislenie. Pod obshchei rad. L.A.
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(Transformations (Mathematics)) (Calculus, Operational)

GUTER, Rafail Samoylovich; YANPOL'SKIY, Avraam Ruvimovich; UGAROVA, N.A., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhm. red.

[Differential equations]Differentsial'nye uravneniia. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:12) (Differential equations)

MISHINA, A.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, I.V.; IYUSTERNIK, L:A., red.;
-YANPOLISKTY, A.R., red.; RASHEVSKIY, P.K., red.;
LATYSHEV, V.N., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal algebra] Vysshaia algebra; lineinaia algebra, mnogochleny, obshchaia algebra. Pod red. P.K.Rashevskogo. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 299 p.

(Algebra)

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SHREYDER, Yu.A.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOLISKIY, A.R.,
red.; ROZENKHOP, V.D., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.H., tekhn. red.

[The method of statistical tests; Monte Carlo method]Metod statisticheskikh ispytanii; metod Monte-Karlo. Pod red. IU.A. Shreidera. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 331 p. (MIRA 15:10) (Mathematical statistics)

 CUTER, R.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, L.D.; LEVITAN, B.M.; UL'YANOV, P.L., red.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; GAFOSHKIN, V.F., red.; KOPYLOVA, A.H., red.; PLAKERE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

(Functions)

[Elements of the theory of functions; functions of real variables, approximation of functions; almost periodic functions] Elementy teorii funktsii; funktsii deistvitel'-nogo peremennogo, priblizhenie funktsii, pochti-periodicheskie funktsii. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 244 p. (MIRA 16:12)

LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; CHERVONENKIS, O.A.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R.; LAPKO, A.F., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; calculation of elementary functions] Matematicheskii analiz; vychislenie elementarnykh funktsii. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 247 p. (MIRA 16:6) (Functions)

KRINITSKIY, N.A.; MIRONOV, G.A.; FROLOV, G.D.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; SHUR-EUR, M.R., red.; EEZBORODOV, Yu.M., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Programming] Programmirovanie. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1963.
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(Programming (Electronic computers))

MISHINA, A.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, I.V.; RASHEVSKIY, P.K., red.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LATYSHEV, V.N., red.

[Higher algebra; linear algebra, polynomials, universal algebra] Vysshaia algebra; lineinaia algebra, mnogochleny, obshchaia algebra. Izd. 2., ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mauka," 1965. 300 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MIKHLIN, S.G.; SMOLITSKIY, Kh.L.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; LAPKO, A.F., red.

[Approximate methods of solving differential and integral equations] Priblizhennye metody resheniia differentsial'-nykh i integral'nykh uravnenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.
383 p. (MIRA 18:3)

YANPOL'SKIY, I., inzhener.

Conference on over-mechanization and new technology in Minsk. Gor.i sel'.stroi. no.4:25 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Building machinery)

Yansa B.V.
TYSHNYUK, Ya., inzhener; YANSA, B.V., inzhener

Efficiency promoters in machine building plants strive to satisfy the needs of agriculture. Sel'khozmashina no.10:28-29 0'55.

(Machine shop practice) (MIRA 8:12)

 QRECHUKHIN, V.V.; NEYMAN, Ye.A.; YANSHEVSKIY, Yu.P.

Methods of using lateral logging in Pechora Basin coal deposits. Geofiz. razved. no.12:74-100 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

27-58-3-3/17

AUTHORS:

Yan'shin, A., School-Director; Krivenko, S., Deputy-Director of the Production Study Section, and Lyskovtsev, N., Senior Foreman

TITLE

Experience in Organizing Practical Training (Opyt organizatsii proizvodstvennoy praktiki)

PERIODICAL:

Professional nove Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 3, pp 6-8, (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The teaching staff of the School of Agricultural Mechanization # 19 is endeavoring to give the student-mechanizers good practical training. For this purpose, MTS or sovkhoz personnel were sent to carry out practical training in their home areas, and tractor brigades, headed by one master, were organized and attached to areas of 1000 - 1500 hectares. Altogether 20 groups, of 31 students each, were formed. The training was organized in such a manner that the students were able to work as tractor-operators during spring sowing, and as combiners during the harvest. The results of this practical training and of the work of tractor brigades is given, plus a table, indicating work carried out during the harvest. Repair work of tractors and combines was carried out before the harvest. In this way, practical training im-

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Experience in Organizing Practical Training

27-58-3-3/17

proves the professional level of apprentice-mechanizers and is a great help to MTS, sowkhozes and kolkhozes.

ASSOCIATION: Uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva # 19

(School of Agricultural Mechanization # 19 (Altayskiy kray)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ANSHIN A.A.

24-11-18/31

AUTHORS: Basova, B. K., Bogoyavlenskiy, V. N. and Yanshin, A.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer. (Rabota asinkhronnogo dvigatelya s

asinkhronnym preobrazovatelem chastoty).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp. 148-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. N. Lipatov (Ref.1) investigated the possible variants of operation of asynchronous machines as frequency changers connected in cascade with a short circuited asynchronous motor loaded with a fan and also the static stability of the system. A. I. Artem'yev, A.I. (Ref.2) calculated an asynchronous frequency changer and analysed its fundamental operating characteristics. In this paper a cascade is investigated as applied to a short circuited asynchronous motor with traction load. A method of calculation is evolved of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous motor for a constant power of the asynchronous motor. Also, the problem is considered of the geometrical loci of the currents and the fundamental power relations are derived for various regimes of the

Card 1/3 asynchronous frequency changer. Fig. 2, p. 148 gives the

24-11-18/31 Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer.

> equivalent circuit of the cascade and a simplified equivalent circuit of the cascade is shown in Fig. 3. For slips exceeding 0.5 the currents can be expressed by Eqs. (3.2) which represent equations of circles. Therefore, for machines of medium and small ratings, the geometrical loci of the current of the system for a constant slip and for slips exceeding 0.5 can be substituted by sections of circles. An approximate equivalent circuit used for deriving the equations for calculating the currents, voltages and power ratings is shown in Fig. 9, p.155. In the final part an engineering method of calculation is given for the case of a constant power output of the asynchronous motor; the dependence of the main power values on the degree of slip calculated by means of the here given method is shown in Fig.7 which also gives the dependence of the torque on the slip for the case of a constant stator power. Calculations were also carried out for determining the degree of accuracy of the fundamental values characterising the operation of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous

Card 2/3 motor by means of relations derived from various

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. TITIE:

Basic Features of Frequency Regulation of Alternating Electric Drives by Means of a Single Armature Converter (Osnovnyye svoystva chastotnogo regulirovaniya

elektroprivodov peremennogo toka s primeneniyem odnoyakornogo preobrazovatelya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii NaukSSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhniche skikh Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 11-19 (USSR) ABSTRACT:

The paper describes the continuation of the authors' previous work (Ref 1 and 2). The equipment consists of a single-armature frequency converter (1, Fig 1), a rectifier (2), a voltage regulator(3) and three asynchronous short-circuited motors (4). The single armature converter starts as a constant current motor with independent excitation. On rotation of the armature, the converter is subjected to a voltage of frequency proportional to the velocity of rotation and to the number of pairs of poles. This implies that the arrangement fulfils the optimum law for regulating the

velocity of asynchronous short-circuited motors (Ref 3)

Card 1/2

over a wide range of frequencies and torques. A variant

Basic Features of Frequency Regulation of Alternating Electric Drives by Means of a Single Armature Converter SOV/24-59-1-2/35

of the basic scheme, shown in Fig 2, was tested experimentally and achieved stable regulation between 0.6 and 70 c/s. The behaviour of the system in starting stopping and reversing is displayed graphically (Fig 6-8). It is also possible to apply the system to synchronous

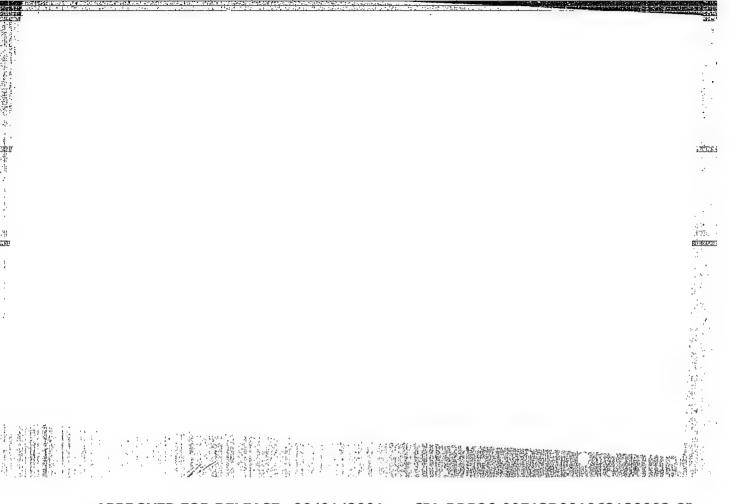
motors. There are 8 figures and 5 Soviet references. ASSOCIATION: Iaboratoriya Avtomatizirovannogo Elektroprivoda IAT

AN SSSR (Laboratory for Automation of Electric Drive

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Card 2/2

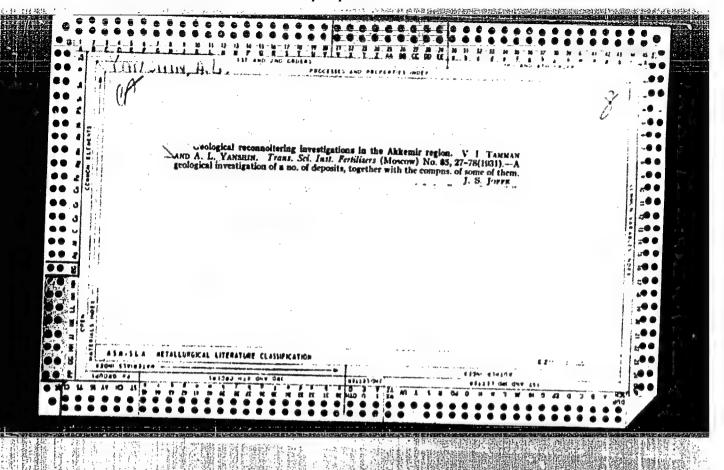
CIA-RDP86-00513R001962120002-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

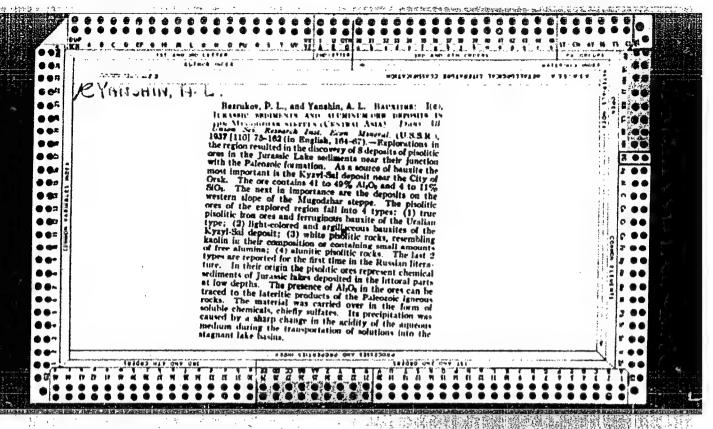


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